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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT FOR USSR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

In late May and in June 1952, USSR newspapers reported continued development and production of electric motors, transformers and transformer substations, mobile power plants, welding machinery, and other electrical equipment for shipment to the construction projects.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.

Electric Motors

The Moscow Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich recently shipped 28 electric motors to the Volga-Don Canal project ahead of schedule. The motors were loaded on special freight cars. On 29 May, the plant shipped another consignment of electric motors to the same project.(1)

The Tallin Vol'ta Electrical Machine Building Plant is building various types of motors for the Volga, Amu-Dar'ya, and Dnepr construction projects. It fulfilled its April 1952 quota 101.3 percent.(2) In early June 1952, the Vol'ta Plant assumed the following obligations for the remainder of 1952: to fulfill the plan ahead of schedule, to turn out 2 million rubles worth of above-plan production, to organize the production of new articles, and to fill all orders for the projects ahead of schedule and with excellent quality production.(3)

In 1951, the Mogilev Metalworking Combine shipped several hundred electric motors to the Volga-Don Canal, the Kuybyshev GES, and the Kakhovka GES projects. The plant fulfilled its 6-month 1952 production schedule in 5 months. It was to begin the mass production of new, more powerful electric motors on 1 July 1952.(4)

The Yaroslavl' Electrical Machine Building Plant shipped 160 motors to the Kuybyshev GES project, and large consignments of motors to the Stalingrad GES and Volga-Don Canal projects during the first half of 1952.(5)

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Transformers and Transformer Substations

The Yerevan Electrical Machine Building Plant recently shipped 15 power transformers to the Kuybyshev GES project. Between 1 January and 14 June 1952, it shipped 75 units of electrical equipment to the project.(6) The same plant received an order for 230 transformers of nine different sizes to be shipped to the Kuybyshev and Stalingrad GES projects and the Main Turkmen and South Ukrainian Canal projects before October 1952. This 9-month order was filled in 6 months.(7)

The Baku Electrical Machinery Plant shipped 14 transformers to the construction projects ahead of schedule.(8)

In May, the Moscow Transformer Plant imeni V. V. Kuybyshev built three transformer substations for the Moscow University building. By 5 June 1952, it had built 52 transformer substations for the university. Between 1 January and 5 June 1952, the plant built 14 unique transformers for the Volga-Don Canal project. The 33,000 kilovolt-ampere transformer for the Tsimlyanskaya GES project is the 15th transformer to be shipped to that project.(9) On 23 June 1952, the plant reported shipment of a 33,000 kilovolt-ampere transformer weighing 70 tons to the Tsimlyanskaya GES project. It is not known whether this is the same transformer. It also shipped 13 low-voltage transformers to the Volga-Don Canal project ahead of schedule.(10) Labor productivity at the plant was raised 11 percent in the first 6 months of 1952, and production costs were reduced 9.5 percent as compared to 1951. Orders for the construction projects were filled ahead of schedule.(11)

The Khar'kov Electrical Installation Equipment Plant recently shipped a new dismountable transformer substation to the Kuybyshev GES project 10 days ahead of schedule. On 25 June, the plant began building two more transformer substations.(12)

The Riga Machinery and Repair Plant of Latvenergo completed the rebuilding of a 20,000 kilovolt-ampere transformer in a little more than a year. Many valuable improvements and devices were incorporated, one of which was the replacement of water-oil cooling with an oil-air cooling system.(13)

Mobile Power Plants

In mid June 1952, the Chelyabinsk Electrical Machinery Plant started building 250-kilowatt mobile electric power plants mounted on railroad cars.(14)

Welding Machinery

The Leningrad Elektrik Plant developed 80 types of automatic and other machines, and put 48 of them into series production in fulfillment of a promise made in a recent letter to Stalin.

The plant built automatic and semiautomatic welders of the flexible cable type, single-shell transformers for manual and automatic welding, and three types of generators. A series of machines with a power range of from 75 to 600 kilovolt-amperes for spot-welding, projection welding, butt welding, and seam welding was developed. The new machine can weld 120 joints per minute, as compared to 40-60 for former machines. The plant started building two unique automatic machines for the contact welding of reinforced concrete frames for tall buildings.(15) On 19 June 1952, the Elektrik Plant reported shipment of a new 500 kilovolt-ampere welding machine to the Kuybyshev GES project.(16)

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Insulators

As of 10 June 1952, the Slavyansk Insulator Plant imeni Artem was preparing to produce giant 400-kilovolt insulators capable of carrying a mechanical load of 20 tons, for the electric power lines from the Kuybyshev GES to Moscow. Models of the new insulators had passed plant tests.(17)

The Leningrad Proletariy Plant received another large order for 35- to 400-kilovolt porcelain insulators destined for the hydroelectric projects. Air switch insulators with capacities of 110, 154, 220, and 400 kilovolts were formerly cast; now they are drawn by a special process which cuts production time in half, reduces rejects, and improves the quality of the insulators.(18)

Other Electrical Equipment

Enterprises of Latvian SSR have shipped many products, such as telephone exchanges and manual commutators, to the Volga-Don Canal project. By 29 May, the Riga Electrical Machinery Plant of Glavsel'elektro (Main Administration of Rural Electrification) had completed an order for 1,200 fuses for the Tsimlyanskaya GES project.(19) A report of 28 May states that 700 fuses for electric lighting systems were shipped to the project.(20)

The Yerevan Elektrotechpribor Plant started mass production of KN-3 installation clamps for panel units controlling electric power stations.(21)

The Riga Electrical Installations Plant, Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, recently shipped dust-proof and moisture-proof fixtures, signal lights, and other products to Warsaw for the construction of the Palace of Culture and Science.(22)

As of 19 June 1952, the Leningrad Elektroapparat Plant had shipped ahead of schedule 4,500 high-voltage devices to the Volga GES, the Kakhovka GES, and the Main Turkmen Canal projects.(16)

SOURCES

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3. Moscow, Pravda, 9 Jun 52
4. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 25 Jun 52
5. Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 29 Jun 52
6. Moscow, Izvestiya, 14 Jun 52
7. Izvestiya, 26 Jun 52
8. Pravda, 23 Jun 52
9. Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 5 Jun 52
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11. Leningrad, Leningradskaya Pravda, 29 Jun 52
12. Stalinabad, Kommunist Tadzhikistana, 25 Jun 52
13. Riga, Sovetskaya Latvija, 11 Jun 52
14. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskaya Iskra, 17 Jun 52
15. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 18 Jun 52
16. Moscow, Trud, 19 Jun 52
17. Moskovskaya Pravda, 10 Jun 52
18. Trud, 26 Jun 52
19. Ibid., 29 May 52
20. Izvestiya, 28 May 52
21. Yerevan, Kommunist, 29 May 52
22. Trud, 31 May 52

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